Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1806. [No. 1578.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 693 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 5 eots.

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 3taw3w

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mess' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,

On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,

55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,

80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jagg Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
600 Spanish Hides.

April 8. 12w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month, will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gibbon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and on which there is a small wooden building.

WM MAC CREERY, } Assignees of
JAMES H. HOOE, } J. Gill's estate.

April 12. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

A Journeyman Baker;

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrason's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf,

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Hallishicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pie Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Bastas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additiona assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 23. dtf

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, will be sold, on the premises,

Two Lots or Half Acres of Land,

Situated in the neighborhood of Mr A. Jamieson's, no. 7 and 139, agreeable to the plat of the town of Alexandria. Terms will be made known at the place of sale,

P. G. Marsteller,

April 16. dtf

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,

65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular, London and New York Market, Particular and Cargo Teneriffe, Catalonia and Claret } *Wines.*
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef,
10 barrels Bounce,
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
1 bale Bandah Cossas,
6 hhds. Molasses,
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,

A few casks of excellent

CLOVER-SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality]

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawe's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellas, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Rig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, state of Maryland,

A MULATTO BOY, by the name of *KILL*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a serious and likely countenance. He eloped in company with a negro man of Mr. Francis Winfield's, of said county, on the 6th instant, who has a mother living in George-Town. The above lad had on when he went away a round country cotton over jacket, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a reddish cassimere pair of pantaloons, a fur hat and a pair of old boots and has a large scar down his forehead which he received by a fall when a child. He was seen on Monday last crossing over in the ferry boat from George Town to Alexandria in company with the said Dick, who is a stout black fellow, with thick lips and round shoulders. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the two, so that I get them again, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either.

Daniel Carcaud.

April 14. 4*

N B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying off said negroes. D. C.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 14.

The bill for the safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States, was read a third time.

Mr. Dana observed that the Yeas and Nays had been called on several occasions to shew the difference that subsisted in the House. He hoped they would be taken on this occasion to manifest their concurrence in opinion.

The Yeas and Nays were accordingly taken, and were; yeas 87 nays 5.

The bill for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Daniel Cotton, recommending its indefinite postponement, in which the house concurred.

The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was read a third time.

Mr. Lyon declared himself against this bill, on account of the provisions contained in the third section, and moved a recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house, which was disagreed to —Ayes 28.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Quincy objected to the provisions of the third section; which are as follows:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make, or attempt to make, a settlement on any of the lands thus ceded by the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and lying within the Mississippi territory, or shall, unless authorised so to do by the surveyor of the public lands south of Tennessee, survey or attempt to survey such lands, or designate boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, such offender shall, on conviction thereof in any court of record of the United States, or of any of the territories of the same, forfeit a sum not less than dollars, nor exceeding dollars, and suffer imprisonment for a term not less than months, nor exceeding years: and it shall moreover be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby required to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from the said lands any person who shall make, or attempt to make any settlement as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect persons making settlements on lands purchased from the United States in conformity with the preceding section of this act.

Whereupon a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Quincy and Lyon opposed, and Messrs. J. Randolph, J. Clay and Gregg supported the passage of the bill.

The former gentlemen opposed it on account of the preceeding provisions, which they considered as calculated, by authorising the use of military force, to prevent the *legal* adjustment by judicial decision of claims under individuals pretending to have good titiles to a part of the country.

The latter gentleman contended that the power gave to the President was not only just in itself, but absolutely necesary to prevent an intrusion on the lands of the U. States by a particular description of the Yazoo claimants, who were represented as having formed the purpose of establishing an extensive settlement on them, and thus creating a force which would keep possession of the country in defiance of the laws of the United States.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill—Yeas 68—Nays 33.

A bill respecting claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio, was read a third time, and passed without a division.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had agreed to the resolution authorising the adjournment of the two houses, with an amendment, fixing Monday next as the time of adjournment.

The house immediately took up this amendment.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to postpone its consideration till Saturday.

Mr. Conrad opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 29.

When the amendment of the senate obtained—Ayes 73.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill "supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole public debt of the United States."

Mr. Varnum considered the objects contemplated by this bill too important and the subject too abstruse, to be likely at so late a period of the session to command that attention they merited; and therefore moved that the committee should rise, with a view of postponing the farther consideration of the bill to the next session.

Messrs. Tallmadge and Quincy supported, and Messrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 32—Noes 42.

When the bill was considered by sections, and some progress made in it, when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The following message was received from the president of the U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

During the blockade of Tripoli by the squadron of the U. States a small cruizer, under the flag of Tunis, with two prizes (all of trifling value) attempted to enter Tripoli, was turned back, warned, and attempting again to enter, was taken, and detained, as prize by the squadron. Her restitution was claimed by the bey of Tunis, with a threat of war so serious, that on withdrawing from the blockade of Tripoli, the commanding officer of the squadron thought it his duty to repair to Tunis with his squadron, and to require a categorical declaration whether peace or war was intended. The bey preferred explaining himself by an ambassador to the U. States, who on his arrival, renewed the request that the vessel and her prizes should be restored. It was deemed proper to give this proof of friendship to the bey, and the ambassador was informed the vessels would be restored. Afterwards he made a requisition of naval stores to be sent to the bey in order to secure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war, if refused. It has been refused, and the ambassador is about to depart without receding from his threat or demand.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the several provisions of the act of March 25, 1804, will cease in consequence of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Tripoli, now advised and consented to by the senate, I have thought it my duty to communicate these facts, in order that congress may consider the expediency of continuing the same provisions for a limited time, or making others equivalent.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1806.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a report, recommending the indefinite postponement of the petition of Ann D. West, William Fitzhugh, Joseph Jackson, and Bushrod Washington and Laurence Lewis.

Tuesday, April 15.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year 1804.

The house took up the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill authorizing a detachment of the militia, to substitute, in that part of the bill relative to the militia to be called into active service, "as the president, in his discretion, shall deem most proper"—in the room of "which, from their local situation, shall be deemed most convenient."

The house concurred in this amendment. The bill has consequently passed both houses.

A bill, from the senate, for regulating the time of holding the courts in the district of Columbia, and for other purposes, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

This bill alters the time of holding the court in Washington county to the first Monday in June, and in Alexandria county to the first Monday in July; and makes some further provision for insolvent debtors.

On motion of Mr. Masters the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill "for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States, and for building gun boats."

The first section was read as follows:

Section 1. That a sum of money not exceeding 150,000 dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the president of the United States to cause the ports and harbors of the United States to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out this section, which motion was disagreed to, yes 20.

Mr. Masters moved to strike out the sum of "150,000 dollars," for the purpose of inserting "500,000."

A division of the question having been called for; the question was put on striking out and lost, ayes 27.

Mr. Masters moved a new section, viz. that a sum not exceeding be appropriated to enable the president of the United States to cause the ports and harbors of New York to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. Smilie opposed this motion.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the motion by adding Charleston after New York.

Mr. Eppes moved to add Norfolk.

Mr. Early moved to add New Orleans.

Mr. R. Nelson moved to add Baltimore.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to add George Town.

Mr. Quincy spoke at considerable length in favor of making a liberal appropriation for the fortification and protection of our ports and harbors.

Messrs. Dawson, Smilie, Sloan and Lyon spoke against Mr. Masters' motion, which was disagreed to, ayes 31.

Mr. Dawson stated that the fate of the frigate Philadelphia was well known, and added that the frigates Boston and General Green had been condemned as unfit for service. To supply the deficiency in the naval establishment, he offered a new section appropriating a sum not exceeding 500,000 dollars to enable the president to cause three additional frigates to be built.

Mr. Lyon moved to add, after frigates, or two seventy fours. This amendment was disagreed to, ayes 28.

When the section offered by Mr. Dawson was likewise disagreed to, ayes 40, noes 54.

A new section, offered by Mr. R. Nelson, authorising the president to sell such of the national vessels as in his opinion shall be in such a situation, as to make it the interest of the United States not to repair the same, was agreed to, ayes 63.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which the house took into consideration.

Mr. J. Clay moved to strike out the first section.

Messrs. J. Clay, R. Nelson, and Bedinger supported; and Messrs. Dawson, Varnum, Gregg, Dana, and Elmer opposed this motion, which was disagreed to, yeas 24, nays 76.

Mr. Masters then moved to strike out "150,000," and insert "500,000" dollars. Motion disagreed to, yeas 31, nays 71.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the secretary of the treasury:

Treasury Department,
April 15. 1706.

SIR,

In answer to the request contained in the resolution of the house of representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honor respectfully to state, that "no application has been made to draw money from the treasury for the purchase of the Floridas, before an appropriation made by law for that purpose."

The circumstances, which may have produced an impression that such an application had been made, being unconnected with any matter pertaining to the duties of the office of secretary of the treasury, are not presumed to come within the scope of the information required from this department by the House.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable
the Speaker of the
house of representatives.

A message was received from the President, communicating the treaty between the United States and the Piankeshaw tribe of Indians.

A message was received from the senate stating that they had receded from some of their amendments to the civil appropriation bill.

The house on their part, immediately receded from their disagreement to the other amendments.

The bill has consequently passed the two houses.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the message from the President of the U. States relative to the state of our affairs with Tunis and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on salt, made a report by way of bill, entitled an act for repealing the act laying duties on salt, and for continuing for a further time the 1st section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals from the 1st day of January next, so much of any existing act as lays a duty on salt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent till the end of the next session of Congress.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March 7.*

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. SLOAN. I do not rise to deny, but to acknowlege myself, one of those horn-book politicians alluded to by a member from Virginia, and to assure this committee that I do not envy or begrudge that gentleman either his superior genius, talents, or learning—and further, to ask on behalf of myself, and others of this class, the favor of being permitted to deliver our sentiments on this and other important subjects in such language as we are capable of, until our constituents may have an opportunity of electing other members of superior learning and talents, and farther advanced in political knowledge. This is a favor I hope will not be denied, otherwise a great number of American citizens, the remainder of this and the ensuing session must go unrepresented.

In answer to the assertion that our late conduct respecting Spain was such as we dare not mention, that we dare not take off the injunction of secrecy, that we are ashamed to let the nation know the secret, permit me to assure that member, and this committee, that I feel neither shame nor compunction of heart for the part that I acted in that business; not doubting that when the injunction is taken off, and the public acquainted with the whole transaction; the real friends of the peace and interest of the United States will fully approve the conduct of the majority with whom I had the pleasure to act, and which, were I by side glances and insinuations to endeavor to impress the public mind with a belief that a majority of their representatives had acted in a manner they were ashamed of: I conceive my constituents would thenceforth consider me unworthy of their confidence, and consequently of a seat on this floor.

We are told that we have no cabinet. Is it necessary, is it recognised by the constitution? No. The president's powers are defined, and have for five years been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the people.

I have heard of British cabinets, British ministers, and British privy councils—of their conduct I imbibed a very bad opinion, before the member alluded to was out of his nurse's arms, and have seen no cause to change that opinion; it is therefore pleasing to me to hear that we have no such institution.

Mr. Chairman, however great my gratitude to that member for his paternal care over the children in politics on this floor, which roused him from his sick bed, to give his superior opinion upon this important subject, before our weak and feeble minds had been misled by Tom, Dick and Harry, or some other arrogant chap, that might have some knowledge of steering a ship at sea; but totally ignorant in navigating our vessel of state, I say, notwithstanding I gave all the attention in my power, to his eloquent speech of 2 hours 48 minutes, there was divers parts which my weak brain could not comprehend, and which I beg leave to lay before this committee for the purpose of receiving further information.

1. I cannot comprehend how our demanding the release of our impressed seamen; and restitution for unjust captures of our vessels, can be construed as throwing our weight in the scale of France, for the purpose of supporting a set of men, who do not support the public weal of the U. States.

2. Nor can I possibly discover that G. Britain stands precisely in the same situation that republican France did in '93. For information on this subject, let me ask, was it not British gold and British intrigue that then formed the coalition against republican France? And is it not the same that has formed the present coalition against monar-

rchical France? Have the armies of France in either case advanced beyond their own territory, previous to the raising and advancing toward their powerful armies for the purpose of subjugating them, and dividing their property amongst the coalesced powers. If the accounts received are true, they have not.

But we are told that Britain is now the only barrier against tyranny, and her navy our only security, that the battle of Trafalgar prevented the fleets of France and Spain from laying our seaport towns under contribution, and that the British navy alone stands between us and their tyranny, Mr. Chairman, if a British subject was admitted on this floor, to advocate his sovereign's cause, I should from him have expected such language, but to hear it from a member of congress has astonished me more than any thing I ever heard within these walls. I may add that I believe even a British subject of common sense and prudence would not have committed his character, by asserting that the combined fleets of Holland, France and Spain, were so reduced, that ten British ships (I expect of the line was meant) would be glad to meet their whole force.

Neither can I comprehend that language that in one breath asserts that Spain has grossly insulted us in our own territory; that we pocket those insults because they are a favored nation, and in the next breath asserts that she is no nation; but those aggressions are the acts of France.

I here deem it my duty to make some remarks on observations made on this floor, which have a tendency to mislead and alarm the public mind with regard to France and Spain. We have been told that Spain has insulted us on our own territory. I appeal to the gentleman from Virginia whether she has not declared that we do not possess a foot of ground beyond the Iberville. If so, let the world judge of the consistency of his remarks. I ask if Spain has not ordered her cruizers to respect our vessels, and whether France is not on a friendly footing with us. Shall then the public mind be deceived with the idea that Congress have not acted towards those nations with spirit? For what? Because our boundaries with Spain are not defined. I trust in God, we shall never go to war for that. I repeat it, our affairs are in a train of amicable settlement, and I trust, they will be soon settled.

It is asserted that France would be as *tyrannical* on the ocean, as England, had she the same power; this is a point that I have neither foreknowledge or segacity enough to determine, nor do I consider such assertions either necessary or proper on the present occasion, the degraded point of view in which Spain has been represented, the tyrannical disposition of France; and Britain represented as the only barrier against her tyranny, the forlorn hope of European liberty: I have heard with sorrow, believing such langage highly improper, to be used in a legislative capacity, by any representative of a free people whose interest it is to cultivate peace and harmony with all nations of the earth.

I shall only trouble the committee with one more observation upon the learned and eloquent speech first mentioned in which I think was alledged that parchment was the only remedy applied to aggressions on our territory, for which a member from New Jersey might receive a vegetable specific. If I am the member alluded to, permit me to reply, that if by dealing in parchment, we can continue to purchase as good bargains as Louisiana, and thereby preserve peace, I hope the United States will always prefer dealing in that commodity rather than to imbrue their hands in human blood. Respecting vegetable specifics I shall only observe, that if that member lives to my age, needing no more specific medicine, either vegetable or mineral, he may consider it a great blessing; but which I think very improbable.

(Mr. Sloan's speech to be continued.)

From the Boston Centinel.

[GEN. EATON'S LETTER CONCLUDED.]

But the apprehensions insinuated by Mr. Lear, that endeavoring to profit of this circumstance in favor of the legitimate prince *might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power*, betrays ignorance, pusilanimity, or design; or if menaces were used to impress such an apprehension it can hardly be admitted as sufficient reason for bartering the honor of our country, and deserting the interest of an ally. For, if he had not already been acquainted with the rhodomontade of Joseph Bashaw's character, a common observance of the operations of human nature might have taught him, that man seldom meditates vengeance when dissolution glares him in the face, nor violates the rights of nature, and the laws of nations, when certain destruction awaits him.

In this case, however, the experiment had been fairly tried and this bravado's resolution put to the test by commodore Preble. That Bashaw threatened him, and swore by the solemnity of his religion, to put every one of our countrymen to death who were in Tripoli, if the commodore fired a shot into his batteries. Did he put the threat in execution? On the contrary; whenever that determined commander approached his walls, after the first attack, the *terrible* Bashaw's first care was to provide for his own safety; and he uniformly took refuge at his gardens or in his bomb proof; and, all experience has taught us, that the more roughly he was handled, and the nearer danger approached him, the more tractable he has been rendered.

But if the *idea* of our *large force* and *immense supplies* at Derne, or more honestly our transactions with his brother, made a deep impression on the Bashaw, as it manifestly did, was this the first instant of the commissioner being apprised of it? If so, he had neglected his duty; for it was notorious to every other American officer in the Mediterranean, and he ought to have known it, and to have made an honorable use of it: Instead of which he proceeds:

"I therefore engaged, of course, that on the conclusion of peace" (for which he gave not a cent!) "we should draw all our forces from Derne and other parts of his dominions, and the Bashaw engages, that if his brother withdraws himself quietly from his dominions, his wife and family should be restored to him."

He goes further. He really not only negociates Hamet Bashaw out of his own territories, but pledges the faith of the U. States to carry the stipulation into execution, and at the same time secretly convenes with Joseph Bashaw, that the fulfilments of his engagement in this article, shall never be made subject matter of consideration. Was Mr. Lear sent out to co-operate with Joseph Bashaw! Or is there a crisis in the circumstances of the United States, which renders darkness and duplicity, necessary to our political safety or existence! Is it possible that any thing can render it so in favor of a piratical chieftain of a Barbary garrison whom one frigate and a few tenders had so often driven from his strong holds? If so, it ought to appear to justify our conduct to the world.

Our Commissioner closes his communications to me.

"*I pray you will accept yourself and present to Mr. Obannon, and our brave countrymen with you, my sincere congratulations on an event which your and their heroic bravery has tended to render so honorable to our country.*"

Of one think I am confident; if there be any honor or advantage to the peace, a share of the merit cannot be refused to those whose exertions influenced the event. If it has been too precipitately concluded, and all the advantages not secured, which situations offered, it was not my fault. It was my invariable opinion, and I invariably endeavored to impress it both by argument and effort, that the measure ought to be delayed until all our means of chastisement were brought to bear on the enemy. But the instrument the most imposing, that which the enemy undoubtedly greatly dreaded, and on which our country had fixed its chief hope, and reposed its honor, never appeared in the field; OUR SQUADRON! And our commissioner negociated out of our hands a Post in the enemy's dominions, next in population and consequence to his capital!—WITHOUT ANY EQUIVALENT WHATEVER.

Thus, though it was our business and though we had most amply the means to dismantle the enemy; instead of this we have established him in a more safe situation to do us and mankind mischief, than he possessed before the war; or than he could have possessed without the war; for by expelling his rival, we have relieved him of his most dangerous adversary. He has gained a kingdom. What have we gained by the war!

However the peace may be received by the Government and People of the United States, here are circumstances to which both our interest and our honor are so deeply involved, that they cannot but induce an inquiry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM EATON.

P. S. List of the naval force which might have been employed before Tripoli by the middle of July, actually at the rendezvous at Syracuse the 4th and eleventh. *[This list contains the names of six frigates, four brigs, two schooners, one sloop, and fifteen gun-boats, carrying in all 351 guns and mortars.]* Commodore Preble attacked Tripoli successfully with less than one third this force; and with no collateral circumstances in his favor.

KINGSTON. (Jam.) March 10.

Arrived, ship Andersons, Findlay, Bance-Island, in 34 days. By the Andersons, which has brought a fine cargo of slaves to Messrs. Hibbert, Taylors, and Markland, information is received, that his majesty's sloop Favorite has been captured on the African coast, by a French force, consisting of one 74, two frigates, and a brig, probably from L'Orient, and which were said to have taken the African convoy. The commander of the Favorite had arrived, in a cartel, at Cape Mount.

The American brig Equator, from Boston, for Port Antonio, reported to be laden with lumber, soap and candles, detained by his majesty's brig Morne Fortunee, lieut. Roire, commander, was brought into Port Royal on Friday evening.

March 14.

His majesty's ship Canopus, capt. Auston, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Louis, sailed from Port Royal yesterday morning, for England. Lieut. general Nugent, the late chief of our government, and several officers *en suite*, are passengers by her. The usual salutes were fired on the commander in chief's quitting the station.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, April 18.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the beginning of March, received at N. York, says information had just been received there of the affair at Nachidoches, between the Spanish and American forces; and that this circumstance, in addition to the Spanish intendant being ordered to quit the American territories, it was believed, would produce some act of retaliation from the Spanish government at Pensacola.

Extract of a letter from major Drury Burt, to the editors of the Georgia Republican, dated Jackson county, state of Tennessee, February 15, 1806.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I transmit you a small detail of the transactions and depredations lately committed by the tribe or nation of Sack Indians, on the other side of the Mississippi, on the bodies of eleven people, seven of whom were men, one woman and her three children, on the 13th inst. This affair took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, when, to my great astonishment, I heard a tremendous howling, shouting, crying, and shooting with guns, and I immediately got out of my bed, looked out of the door, and observed a body encamped within two hundred yards of my house, where they struck up several fires, and on seeing them we immediately took our clothes in our arms, and retreated to the swamp, in which situation we continued the next day and night, without any refreshment, except swamp water; at last I formed a resolution knowing I was to be beggard or prone to hardship for the remainder of my life, I took my departure from the swamp, and shaped my course towards my former habitation, my hopes were in the Almighty. On approaching my dwelling house I found it on fire, and I immediately penetrated the little building which contained my furniture and other effects, which were rummaged and plundered, except a small desk and two beds, which I put outside the door, so that they might not be destroyed, and when I found the fire came too hot, I departed from the house, taking with me my beds wrapt in a sheet, leaving my little desk behind, intending to return for it, and accordingly I did, and when approaching within about 1-4 of a mile, on a rising hill I observed between five and six hundred of this tribe, I went back and alarmed my little camp, and packed our horses, consisting of only five, took our departure and came in eleven days to Jackson county."

National good and evil. Were it possible to abstract the cruel injury which our country suffers in the payment of a disgraceful tribute, our citizens might exult in the measure, which has completely unmasked the *arch hypocrite*, and lowered *the vile Prompter of* "THE PROSPECT BEFORE US," to his just level in the estimation of an absurd and indignant people.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson, have long thought that his *political taper* was sinking into the socket; they are now convinced that, like his *military flambeau*, it must expire in fætor.

[Poulson's paper.

For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

TO MY OLD COAT.

Adieu! my thread bare Coat, adieu!
For thee and I must part;
Thou wast my fav'rite once, 'tis true—
I own thou wast, when thou wert new,
For then I thought thee smart.

But thou art strangely alter'd now,
And much the worse of wear;
For those who pass'd with "how d'ye do?"
Or notic'd me with nod or bow,
Now slight me with a leer.

Thou ancient, tater'd worn-out Vest!
Thou art the cause of this:
Thou art! for 'tis probatum est
That they who're shabby are the jest
Of Mister and of Miss.

See! o'er the back of yon old chair
Doth thy Successor lie;
And like a bridal virgin fair,
For me awaits, and I prepare
To use it by and by.

Yet thou, Old Coat! hast my regard,
Thou hast, and I protest
That, as I am not yet prepar'd
To part, I will not now discard,
But lay thee in my chest.

AMICUS.

DIED

At New-York on the 3d instant, after a short illness, JEREMIAH DEZ, jun. proprietor of the celebrated Patent and Family Medicine.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Hero, Cole, Liverpool—Salt—R. Young and W. Yeaton.
Brig John, Martin, New Orleans, via Baltimore
Columbia, M'Cobb, Antigua—Ballast and Fruit James Patton.
Maria, Carew, Lisbon—Salt, Wine, and Fruit—R. T Hooe, and Co.
Schr. Betsey, Blunt, Martinique—Sugar and Molasses; B. Shreve and P. Janney.
Philip, Taber, Martinique; Sugar, Coffee and Molasses; J. Thompson an Son, C. Powell and Mastellar and Young.
Citizen, Lane, Newburyport
Caroline, Fisher, Philadelphia
Mary and Kitty, Chalmers, Baltimore
William and Susan, Kerwin, Philadelphia
Sloop Olive Branch, Clements, Baltimore
Regulator, Akins, Newbedford

CLEARED,

Sch'r Alert, Dye, Curracoa, by J. Thompson & Son
Harriot, Luckett, Barbados, by Geo. Slacum
Adventure, M'Knight, Barbados, by M'Knight & Stewart
Maria, Stodder, Fredericksburg
Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Philadelphia

VACCINATION.

THE subscriber offers his services to those who desire to prevent the often fatal disease of the old Small Pox, by Vaccination.

FRESH COW POX MATTER

Is just received.

Apply at Harper's wharf, Prince street, to

CH: DOUGLAS.

April 18 co3

For Norfolk,

The SLOOP

REGULATOR,

Burthen about 73 tons, with excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail on the 23d instant. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, lying at M'Lean's wharf.

Jacob Akins.

April 18. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

Wine, Lemons, Almonds, &c.

ON MONDAY,

At 8 o'clock, P. M. will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, from on board the brig Maria, captain Carew, just arrived from Lisbon, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

A few thousand bushels of SALT, suitable for the fisheries
LEMONS in boxes
A few qr. casks of dry Lisbon and Bucellas WINES
SWEET ORANGES in boxes
ALMONDS, WALNUTS
FIGS, FLOOR CARPETS for summer, and
A few nests of BASKETS

April 18 2t

On WEDNESDAY,

23d of APRIL,

Will be sold, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria, by public sale, unless previously disposed of, in which case due notice will be given;

400 Acres of first rate Bottom Land,

Lying in the 10,600 acre tract, on the river Kenhawa, and part of the estate of the late General Washington.

THIS land is supposed to be equal in quality to any whatever, and the smallness of the quantity in the lot proves its value in comparison with others; the whole lot, of which this is one third, being 1200 acres.

Also, the remaining Interest of a Legatee, in the property yet unsold, belonging to said estate, the interest thereon being one third of a share; and if said is not sufficient to meet the demand, the commissions arising from the services of an executor.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Any information may be had from the subscriber, who is authorised to treat at private sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 10. saw3

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail here.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and expellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, yaw burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. saw

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller, King Street.*

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
——— Stranger in France.
Wakefield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland
Pennsylvania Farmer.
Gifford's residence in France.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
——— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
Anacharsis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlass.
Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Furgason's Rome.
Rollin's Antient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hoole's translation of Orlando Furiow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Atiosto, five vols. (calf gilt).
Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
Hening's New Virginia Justice.
Letters of Curtius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
Letters of the British Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.

N. B. Book binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms

February 24. d

For sale, freight or charter,

To any port in the United States,

The Schooner

WILLIAM AND SUSAN,

Now lying at Merchants wharf, burthen seven hundred barrels; new and in good order: for terms apply to Stephen Moore, or the master on board.

SOLOMON KERWAN.

April 17 3t*

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yeat, in Princess-street, between Washington and Columbus streets,

ALL the PERSONAL ESATE of *John Yeat*, deceased, consisting of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, three pair of NEW BELLOWS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 17. dtf

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands, *For Sale or Exchange.*

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketolico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleasant, (in the county town of Mason county) and 12 miles from the town of Kanahawa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz *Old Military Rights*—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets, as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, lime, stone, mills and mill seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5. 1aw8t*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point Light House, for securing the same from washing by the tides and rains; those inclining to undertake the same will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation graduating to two feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet, the upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to answer as a carping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.

Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

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